

Yet of all the species and in spite of their seemingly great powers for existing under such harsh conditions as those of flood, shifting stream bed and chemical erosion, none seems to have been able to survive the river conditions of the middle Tennessee. Not one, present study appears to show, has rounded Walden Ridge and become located in the streams of central Tennessee or of Alabama. Nor, the literature to the contrary, is there clear evidence that *Goniobases* characteristic of central Tennessee thrive east of the mountains.

A NEW CHITON FROM SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

BY W. H. DALL.

Among some shells sent for identification by Dr. Florentino Felippone of Montevideo is a chiton with quite unique sculpture, and a combination of characters which does not admit of its being placed in any of the subdivisions which have hitherto been proposed in the restricted group of Chitonidæ. I therefore suggest for it the following designation.

TYPHLOCHITON.

Chiton without dorsal eyes, the end valves with numerous slits, the intermediate valves with one slit on each side; the insertion plates externally grooved; the eaves not spongy; the gill rows long but not extending to either head or tail, the margin of the sinus entire.

Type:

TYPHLOCHITON FELIPPONEI n. sp.

Chiton with brownish velvety girdle with rare minute, short, silvery spicules sparsely irregularly distributed; gills about 25 on each side with the ends of the series separated by a marked vacant space from both head and tail; valves rather acutely ridged and medially posteriorly produced; the anterior valve with ten, the intermediate valves with one slit on each side, the tail valve with 12 slits; the eaves pale blue and not spongy; the insertion plates are radially sharply grooved

but the distal margins remain practically entire; sutural plates narrow, the sinus shallow with entire margin; a brown streak on each side of it internally but the rest of the interior white; external sculpture of the intermediate valves with lateral areas but no defined jugal tract; the surface microscopically reticulate with, on the central and pleural tracts, rather sparse slender bluish beaded longitudinal threads on a brownish ground, about 15 threads on each side with wider interspaces; lateral areas with two to four similar threads of which not more than two run the whole length of the area, the others being irregularly broken up and short; the anterior valve with about 20 similar threads, tending to pairs; the posterior valve with a feeble subcentral mucro, in front of which it is threaded like the pleural tracts, behind it there are about a dozen sparse feeble radial threads. There are no eyes or visible sense organs on the surface of the valves. Length of specimen (after soaking) 23; breadth 16; height 8 mm. U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. no. 333091.

WHAT IS THE TYPE OF ANCYLASTRUM BOURGUIGNAT?

BY BRYANT WALKER.

In a paper recently published in the Proceedings of the Malacological Society (XIV, 1920, p. 86), Messrs. Kennard and Woodward, after stating that in their opinion the type of *Ancylus* of Geoffrey was the *Patella lacustris* of Linné, and that as that species is the type of Beck's *Acroloxus*, the latter consequently becomes a synonym of *Ancylus s. s.*, suggest that as *fluviatilis* Müll. must be placed in a distinct genus, "recourse must be had to the subgeneric name of *Ancylastrum*, proposed by Bourguignat in 1853 and that name must now be raised to generic rank."

Assuming that the premises of the authors are correct, which is by no means free from doubt, the question is at once raised as to whether *Ancylastrum* Bgt. can properly be used for the group typified by the European *fluviatilis* Müll.

If so, it is evident that the Tasmanian species represented